

Jan. - Mar. حادثة الاصفهان

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1977-SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1978

CLASS NO.	18999
DATE	1978
AMERICA	Sh.
Argentina	50 Dr.
Bolivia	100 Dr.
Denmark	3.50 Dkr.
Egypt	22 E.
Eric	22 E.
Finland	3.50 Dr.
Iceland	100 Kr.
Germany	1.50 DM
Great Britain	20 P.
Greece	12 Dr.
India	Rs. 7.
Indonesia	500 Rupiah
Italy	400 Lire
Japan	100 Yen
U.S. Military	100 D.
Korea	Sh.
Luxembourg	20 Lfr.
Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
New Zealand	1.50 N.Z.
Portugal	17.50 Esc.
Spain	40 Pes.
Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Turkey	Lira 57.
U.S.S.R.	12 R.
Yugoslavia	15 D.

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, scattered showers. Temp. 7-14 (45-58). Sunday, variable. Temp. 10-18 (50-58). Monday, scattered showers. Temp. 14-23 (58-68). Tuesday, clear. Temp. 14-23 (58-68). Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-20 (58-64). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 5-11 (41-54). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

29,515

Established 1887

Push by Dissidents At Low Point After Soviet Crackdown

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (NYT)—A small Soviet human rights movement, which has attracted much attention around the world although it is probably representative of any broad-based opinion, is at its lowest point in years after a campaign of arrests, threats and forced emigration against most of its prominent leaders. Its momentum has been curbed, its political party undermined and its communications network in the Soviet Union badly disrupted. Yet new people have joined as fast as the old have disappeared. Inexperienced for the most part and less dynamic than the previous generation, they have positions less stature in this supremely taurine society and thus may be somewhat less able to tolerate respect than their predecessors.

In the unending appearance of new names in open letters and new faces in press conferences, the dissidents' contention that the movement cannot pronounced dead. At worst, we predict, it will experience a new community of dissent.

"Fewer remain."

"One part of the movement is gone to the West, another to the East, and fewer of us remain," said Naum Meitman, a mathematics professor, referring to the emigration and the imprisonment of activists. "The movement will continue, though, at a

higher or lower level. It cannot stop."

Some think that Soviet dissent has become "inevitable, a kind of natural phenomenon," in the words of Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas. In part it is a continuing reaction to the latent neo-Stalinism that lurks in this society.

It is driven also by personal imperatives. "This act is forced on you because you are just trying to keep yourself decent," said Anatolij Turchin, former head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International, before he was harassed into emigrating last fall. "I consider myself a scientist mostly and not a political activist. I don't enjoy press conferences; they're not for me. But in this country if you try to behave decently you become a dissident."

How important the dissidents are in political life is subject to debate. Small and unrepresentative though they may be, they act as a pressure point for foreign views of Soviet behavior—views of both Western governments and some European Communists—and as such they subject the Kremlin's domestic policies to closer international scrutiny.

Furthermore, they often elicit expressions of sympathy and regard from other Easterners, suggesting that their crusade may have some resonance at home. After Andrei Sakharov, the physicist and human rights advocate, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975, an elderly cleaning woman told her Soviet employer, "You know, they wanted to raise the price of vodka but Sakharov would not let them." Others have heard the same thing from cab drivers.

Beginning

Not until the mid-1960s, near the end of a brief, tentative trend toward liberalization, did the human rights movement as it is now known spring. At first it was little more than an assortment of Moscow intellectuals demonstrating and petitioning on behalf of the writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, who were tried in February 1968 and convicted of slander against the state.

The writers' supporters made contact with the Western press at the trial. At first, according to an account, the Russians and the Westerners kept to themselves; then one or two Russians approached U.S. and British cor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International
President Carter praying at the monument to the Warsaw Ghetto, razed in 1943.

President's Wife Visits Cardinal

Carter-Gierek Talks Far-Ranging

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, Dec. 30.—President Carter today held wide-ranging talks with Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek and invited him to visit the United States. A joint communiqué later said that the invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date for the trip by Mr. Gierek, who last visited Washington in 1974, would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

President Carter's wife, Rosalynn, meanwhile paid an unashamed visit on Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate.

Officials said that Mr. Carter stressed his intense personal concern over human rights in Eastern Europe while having a three-hour private meeting with Mr. Gierek, mostly over lunch. The session was Mr. Carter's first meeting with a top Soviet-bloc leader.

They discussed issues of both international and direct Polish-U.S. interest, officials said.

The official communiqué said the two leaders were satisfied with their talks and believed that "continued visits at the highest levels, as well as visits by other

leading personalities of both countries, serve the interest of both countries and the development of détente and international cooperation."

Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Zbigniew Brzezinski, White House national security adviser, met with Cardinal Wyszyński at his Warsaw office for an hour and 20 minutes. Mr. Brzezinski, a native of Warsaw, acted as translator.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

The Roman Catholic Church has the allegiance of up to 90 percent of the Polish people and is a powerful force in national life.

"We talked about social and moral issues, both of Poland and of the times," Mrs. Carter later said of her meeting with the 76-year-old cardinal. "I enjoyed being with him very much."

Mr. Brzezinski, who left Poland for the United States at

the beginning of the Carter administration, was a translator.

No Military Settlement

Today, however, in the apparent attempt to soothe Mr. Sadat, Mr. Carter said: "We don't back any Israeli military settlement in the Gaza Strip or on the West Bank."

And Mr. Carter added that the United States had no intention of imposing a solution on the Jerusalem and Cairo regimes in their current peace negotiations.

"Any agreement that can be reached between the Israelis and Egypt would be acceptable to us," the President declared.

Commenting on the U.S. leader's Tuesday interview, Mr. Sadat had said that the stand against the independent Palestinian state "surprised, disappointed and embarrassed" him, making his quest for peace "very difficult."

Today, however, Mr. Carter said that his position had not changed, despite the Tuesday interview.

Mr. Carter spoke today at his first news conference outside the United States and the first held by a U.S. president in a Communist-ruled country. He answered questions for 30 minutes.

It was not immediately known whether Mr. Carter heard the same translations of Polish re-

ports.

Polish listeners also said Mr. Seymour seemed to be substituting some Russian words and syntax for the Polish.

These additional mistranslations of the Carter speech were reported:

• "Our nation" became "our nation was woven."

• "Poland is the ancestral home of more than 6 million Americans" came out as "a state also which constitutes the fatherland of 10 million Americans."

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied reports that Mr. Seymour had been relieved of all translating duties. But Mr. Powell said that another translator would be used for Mr. Carter's news conference.

State Department spokesman John Trotter said Mr. Seymour might be limited to translating from Polish into English during the remainder of Mr. Carter's 35-hour visit. Mr. Seymour was not available for comment.

No Offense Taken

Polish officials denied that they felt offended or insulted.

"Look, it was funny and we had a good laugh. But why should we feel offended?" asked the chief editor of the national press agency Interpress, Miroslaw Wojciechowski.

Warsaw-born Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, told newsmen on the flight here from Washington that his Polish is sufficient for social conversation but not for official tasks. He left Poland as a 10-year-old after attending a Warsaw school for three years.

The analysis is that the French government has not yet made a final decision on the scope of Cruise missile research.

But they say that French scientists have done much work applicable to Cruise missiles and that French industry could produce most of the components.

Recent reports indicate that the French are working on a small turbojet engine for use in a future Cruise missile, with testing expected in 1979.

Carter Nominee Outlines Views

Miller 'Strong' Backer of Fed's Independence

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—William Miller, who has been designated by President Carter to succeed Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that he is a strong advocate of the independence of the Federal Reserve system.

He said he believes that the central bank's independence "has served the nation well" since the creation of the system in 1913 and that having "the checks and balances that independence provides is a very beneficial thing" for the nation.

In a telephone interview to the Bahamas, where the 52-year-old industrialist resumed vacation after the President announced his selection Wednesday, Mr.

Miller also gave these views on his economic philosophy:

• He does not favor "direct controls" over the economy.

• He believes that the "general framework" of the President's \$35-billion tax reduction is sound and timely.

• He feels that one of the best ways to stimulate the economy

is to see the President's view that he would like to reduce them and work toward a balanced budget."

Mr. Miller said that he had not sought to head the Federal Reserve and had twice rejected offers in the last two weeks to accept the post.

The Vice-President first asked him in mid-December, Mr. Miller said, and "after thinking it over for a couple of days, I said to him I should not be considered."

Then, on Christmas Eve, the Vice-President called and asked Mr. Miller to meet with the Presidents last Tuesday. Again he demurred. But the President renewed the request that same evening, and Mr. Miller accepted.

He said that he was reluctant to leave his company and "his very satisfying career" but felt it a duty to serve in a post in

which he believes he can make a contribution.

With respect to the outlook for the economy in the next year, Mr. Miller cited the consensus forecast of economists of slower growth than this past year's and a higher rate of inflation and timely.

• U.S. economists reactions to Miller appointment; how the Fed works. Page 7.

would be through "the creation of conditions that would encourage a resurgence of capital spending by business."

• He believes that it is most important that the "dollar be sound and stable."

• He thinks that "it's not surprising but is disappointing to see" the large federal deficits of recent years, but he is "delighted

to see the President's view that he would like to reduce them and work toward a balanced budget."

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Russians Join in Hunt

Wayward Polar Bear Warms Soviet-U.S. Ties in the Arctic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union has agreed to look for a presumably pregnant polar bear that wandered into Soviet territory from Alaska while being tracked by a U.S. satellite, a U.S. government biologist said yesterday.

The bear is hibernating in an ice den and "she is almost certainly pregnant," said Duncan MacDonald, a biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service. She is expected to emerge from the den in April after giving birth.

Her movements have been monitored since biologists captured her last June near Point Barrow, Alaska, and fitted her with a radio collar.

The bear is on pack ice in the Siberian Sea, in Soviet territory, about 150 miles west of Wrangel Island.

Mr. MacDonald said his agency cabled Moscow several weeks ago asking for Soviet cooperation in studying the bear.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that the Russians were prepared to mount an expedition over the ice, but they warned it might be difficult to find the hibernating bear because of the long Arctic nights.

The bear was one of two fitted with radio collars to learn more about polar bear movements. Contact with the second bear was lost shortly after its release.

Mr. MacDonald said he hoped

that Soviet scientists could obtain important biological information by tranquilizing the bear and conducting an examination.

The satellite data shows that the white bear wandered north from Point Barrow before turning west toward Soviet territory, Mr. MacDonald said. Her present location is more than 1,000 miles from Point Barrow.

The bear probably walked on solid ice most of the time, fishing and hunting on the way. "Some of the time she might have floated on an ice floe but she basically walked all the way," Mr. MacDonald said.

Iran Announces Trade Boycott of Denmark, Italy

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Iranian companies said yesterday they have stopped trading with Denmark and Italy following attacks on Iranian diplomatic missions in both countries.

The semi-official Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines said that, angered by the leniency with which the attackers were treated, Iranian firms had imposed an indefinite suspension on purchases from Italy and Denmark "in order to show their hurt feelings in a practical way."

Iranian students opposed to the Shah invaded the embassy in Rome this month and were allowed to leave the country after receiving light sentences. In Copenhagen, Iranians who invaded the embassy two weeks ago were deported to West Germany, France, Austria and Sweden.

A Danish agricultural spokesman said that Iran halted imports and stopped granting import licences to Danish firms three days ago. Danish exports to Iran are worth about \$100 million a year, according to the Danish ambassador here.

The Italian Foreign Ministry said it had not officially informed of a boycott, but some blockages of payments had occurred.

Fraud Is Charged By French Left In Absentee Vote

PARIS, Dec. 30 (Agencies).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre has been asked to reply to opposition charges of an electoral fraud in a mounting row over the votes of French residents abroad in the legislative elections abroad next March.

With the elections expected to be close, the Socialist and Communist press reiterated charges today that French diplomatic missions are drumming up proxy ballots for use by the government coalition parties.

Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand said yesterday that he had sent Mr. Barre a written request to make a public statement on the charges. He said that diplomatic missions were gathering proxies which would be used in marginal constituencies where government candidates were in danger of losing to the left.

It is estimated that there are 700,000 French voters living abroad. Under a July amendment to the electoral law, they can register as voters in any French town of more than 30,000 inhabitants, provided the number of foreign proxy votes is limited to 2 per cent of the total vote in such a municipality.

Gaston Defferre, the Socialist floor leader in the National Assembly and mayor of Marseilles, has called the affair "the worst scandal of French election history."

Began Trip Plan Denied

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Mr. Begin's office tonight denied a foreign press report that the Israeli leader planned to travel to Tehran for a meeting with President Carter and King Hussein.

Tremor Near Belgrade

BELGRADE, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—A light earth tremor shook an area 65 miles south of Belgrade last night but caused no casualties or damage, the Seismological Institute here said.

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United Press International
BASE SUPPORT—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti grips his seat firmly at a press conference in Rome as he says that he has no intention of taking steps to allow the Communist party enter his government.

Andreotti Vetoes New Demand For Regime With Communists

ROME, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti rejected today renewed demands to include Communists in an emergency government and said his Christian Democratic would continue to govern alone while relying on others' support in Parliament.

Mr. Andreotti said at a news conference that his party's accord with the Communists and four other parties on legislative activity provides for a stable, capable government and no "irresponsible initiatives" are necessary.

The Premier's minority Christian Democratic government took office in July of last year after the Communists and other parties agreed to abstain in key Parliament votes. The government's position was strengthened this past July when the Christian Democrats worked out an accord on crucial economic and law-and-order legislation with the Communists and four other parties.

'A Notable Step'

"The situation is clear," Mr. Andreotti said at his end-of-the-year news conference, according to the Italian Order of Journalists.

Since last year we have had a notable step by the parties, particularly the Communists, in helping to deal with the situation.

"Now we have a government and we are not thinking of forming a new government," he said.

He reaffirmed his go-it-alone stand a day after a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, Giorgio Napolitano, demanded the formation of an emergency government—including

the Communists—to deal with Italy's continuing economic crisis.

The Communist demand has had strong backing from the Socialist and Republican parties, both of which say that more direct participation and responsibility for the Communists is necessary to overcome the nation's problems.

"There is a framework of stability that has been enforced by the six-party accord of last July on the internal and international levels," Mr. Andreotti said. "We shouldn't endanger it."

The official said that it was possible that the President's seeming endorsement of the Israeli opposition to a Palestinian state had probably embarrassed Mr. Sadat. But the side said that Mr. Carter had little choice over what to say once the question recalled that the President had opposed a Palestinian state and asked him if he still held that view.

If the President had altered his position one iota, or seemed to fudge on the question, he would have created a lot of confusion and caused the Israelis to go up the wall," an official said.

The official noted that Mr. Carter had said the same thing about a Palestinian state whenever he has been asked in recent months—not recently on Christmas Day in Plains, Ga.

Officials also said that the main emphasis of Mr. Carter's remarks was not to take sides in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, but to urge Mr. Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan—who is an interested bystander in the negotiations—to

Majority Impossible

Italy's system of a one-party cabinet enjoying parliamentary support, from its customary opposition was the result of the last parliamentary elections, held in June, 1976. Although the Christian Democrats maintained a slight edge over the Communists in the balloting (38.8 to 34.5 per cent), neither party was able to form a majority with its traditional parliamentary allies.

The impasse was overcome when the Christian Democrats agreed to informal consultations on legislation and the Communists and other parties agreed in turn to abstain in key parliamentary votes.

In the six-party accord of last July, the intraparty consultations were established on a more formal basis.

Soviet Rights Movement at Low Point After Crackdown on Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)
respondents. The information provided, sent to the West by news agencies, came pouring back in Russian on broadcasts by the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp.

The dissidents' heady sensation of having their words amplified so that their compatriots could hear began a chain of communication and reinforcement that has persisted despite the repeated efforts of authorities to break it.

These events set the pattern for a decade. As intellectuals pleaded for public trial and for compliance with the rights set forth in the Soviet Constitution, and as they conveyed reports of injustices in the courts, some were arrested and those arrested in turn provoked new protests and more arrests.

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sian Orthodox Church, in the village, in czarism. Its most prominent representative was Alexander Solzhenitsyn, another Nobel laureate, whose first volume on the Stalinist labor camps, "The Gulag Archipelago," resulted in his expulsion in 1974. Among those left behind are some who see Marxism as an alien, un-Soviet ideology and some whose views contain overtones of racism, Russian supremacy in the Soviet Union and anti-Semitism.

The historian Roy Medvedev articulates the fourth line of dissent: Democratization within the bounds of Communist party pre-eminence. He believes that free debate is essential—rather than anathema—to an efficient economy and a robust Communist ideology.

Religious Groups

Religious observers compose a fifth group. Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, Pentecostals, Lithuanian Roman Catholics, Russian Orthodox believers and others have protested the denial of religious freedom.

Finally, the country is laced with ethnic minorities, such na-

tionalities as Georgians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Tatars, which struggle for the preservation of their cultures, languages and traditions.

What began to happen a year and a half ago, and what apparently provoked one of the most carefully executed crackdowns in the last decade, was a coalition, including democrats, Jews seeking emigration, ethnic nationalists and, to a lesser extent, religious believers.

The catalyst was the European security document signed at Helsinki in August, 1975, by the United States, the Soviet Union and 33 European states. Its provisions included a call for more humanitarian behavior by governments: renunciation of families across frontiers, increased contact among peoples and the improved flow of information internationally. The pact created common ground for the dissidents, and nine activists formed a group in May of last year to monitor Soviet compliance. Similar "Helsinki watch committees" appeared in Kiev, Tbilisi, Yerevan and Vilnius, and all began issuing periodic reports on violations.

Some who had tried for years to emigrate, such as Vitaly Rubin, a Simpsonist and founding member of the Moscow committee, and Benjamin Paine, chief organizer of the abortive cultural seminar, suddenly were granted visas.

Fatal Emigration

Some who did not want to leave were threatened and forced to emigrate. The head of Amnesty International, Mr. Tunchin, was told by a KGB official that he would never work again as a mathematician in the Soviet Union and was led to believe that he would be arrested if he stayed.

Sixteen members of Helsinki watch groups have been arrested this year, including Mr. Orlow; Alexander Ginsburg, who administered a fund for political prisoners with money sent by Mr. Solzhenitsyn; Anatoly Shcharansky, a Jew who seeks to emigrate and who worked as a public relations man for the dissidents; Aleksandr Rudenko, a poet and a head of

the Crackdown

The foundation for a crackdown was laid by the accelerated dissident activity, the growing unification of previously fragmented elements of dissatisfaction, the persistent problems of the Soviet economy and the danger of a coalition between spokesmen for workers' grievances and human rights activists plus the centrifugal tendencies in European Communism.

The campaign by the KGB, the secret police, began in the

fall of last year when a dozen agents were seized in the reception area of the Supreme Soviet—the legislature—based to the outskirts of Moscow and beaten by plainclothesmen. Jews planning a cultural seminar were subjected to house searches, confiscation of materials and detention. Activists were called in repeatedly for interrogation and warned that criminal cases were being prepared.

In January of this year, before President Carter took office with his outspokenness on human rights, Mr. Orlow, the head of the Moscow watch committee, was picked up and told that he and others would be prosecuted.

The KGB used a blend of toughness and softness to get rid of key dissidents.

Some who had tried for years to emigrate, such as Vitaly Rubin, a Simpsonist and founding member of the Moscow committee, and Benjamin Paine, chief organizer of the abortive cultural seminar, suddenly were granted visas.

Salakhov Isolated

Leaving friends and colleagues who understood something about Western opinion, Mr. Salakhov has struck some dissidents and Western correspondents as increasingly isolated and even bitter. He has lashed out several times at the U.S. press, accusing it of giving dissident too little attention.

The most charismatic and eloquent of the new generation, Alexander Podrabinek, has been the target of threats and pressure in the form of a failed case against his older brother designed to force the family to leave the country or face prosecution. A 34-year-old medical assistant, he has collected data on the abuse of psychiatry. As others have disappeared from the movement he has stepped in to fill the gap as a clearing house for reports of political arrests.

"I do not want to sit in prison," he said. "I value even the image of freedom which I have now. I know that in the West I could live freely and receive, finally, a genuine education. I know that there I would not be followed by four or five agents threatening to beat me or push

me under a train. I know that there I could not be placed in a concentration camp or a psychiatric hospital for trying to defend the rights and the oppressed."

Most of the nine founding members of the Moscow group are in jail, in Siberian exile or in the West. Only one remains active—Yelena Bonner, Mr. Salakhov's wife, who has had to go abroad for medical treatment.

Although the watch group has been rechristened, the losses have dulled its political acumen. It failed to take advantage of the attention focused on the follow-up conference in Belgrade in October at a news conference its members were not prepared for questions on their views of the West's handling of human rights issue at the meeting and declined substantive comment.

The dissidents issued no detailed analysis of the Soviet Constitution adopted in October.

Soviet Scientist Repeats Neutron Bomb Warning

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI).—For the second time in a week, the Soviet Union has warned the United States that it will take up the challenge if the United States develops and deploys the neutron bomb.

Soviet resident Leonid Brezhnev last week said that the Soviet Union would not stand by quietly if the United States developed and deployed the weapon.

And a prominent Soviet scientist said yesterday that his country would have to act in self-defense, even though it does not like "talking sabers."

"If the neutron bomb is developed in the West, as Leonid Brezhnev said, the U.S.S.R. will not remain a passive onlooker," Vassilii Venedikov told Tass.

A metallurgist by training,

Mr. Venedikov has worked in the Soviet atomic program for more than 20 years. He has been

deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy since 1962.

News Analysis

U.S. Sees Room for Agreement Despite Palestinian Obstacle

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that the United States has undertaken a diplomatic effort to convince Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that despite their sharp differences over the Palestinian issue there exists a significant opportunity to negotiate an equitable peace agreement.

The officials said that this strategy was at the heart of President Carter's decision Wednesday night to propose Mr. Begin's 26-point plan for the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip as a "long step forward" and one containing "a great deal of flexibility."

They said that Mr. Carter and other U.S. officials still harbor doubts that Mr. Begin, in the actual negotiations, will make the kind of crucial concessions that would make an accord possible but that it was important to underscore now what the United States perceived as signs of Israeli flexibility and thereby encourage both the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to be open-minded.

In his interview with television correspondents Wednesday night, Mr. Carter also repeated the often-stated U.S. position that there should be a Palestinian homeland or entity but that preferably it should not be an independent Palestinian state.

Five-Year Review

Mr. Begin, in his plan, said that the Arabs should have "administrative autonomy" and that the Israelis would provide security and public order. Mr. Begin added, in point 26, that these and other articles would be subject to review after a five-year period.

Mr. Carter and other U.S. officials have chosen to interpret the five-year review clause as meaning, in Mr. Carter's words, that the plan was only an "interim solution." This suggested that after a fixed period everything would be open to new negotiations, even an Israeli military withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr. Carter was asked if Mr. Begin was offering a realistic negotiating position, and Mr. Carter said that, in his opinion, he was.

"There is a great deal of flexibility there," he said. "The number of military outposts, the length of time when this interim solution might be in effect, I think Prime Minister Begin said it would be reassessed at the end of five years."

Mr. Carter added that "the exact relationship between a self-rule government" and the Jordanians and Israelis was "still to be negotiated."

In other words, Mr. Carter was saying that nothing in Mr. Begin's plan was negotiable unless the Arabs made it that way by refusing to enter into serious negotiations when the talks resume in Jerusalem in the middle of next month.

But Mr. Carter's comments

were also directed to the Israelis as well, officials pointed out. His praise about Mr. Begin's flexibility carried with it an implication that Mr. Begin, in fact, would not be unwilling on important matters of substance.</

In Pressing for Energy Bill

Schlesinger Warns Congress Of Increase in U.S. Oil Prices

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, in an apparent effort to put new pressure on Congress, said yesterday that the Carter administration "will be forced to consider" raising oil prices unilaterally if the deadlock on President Carter's energy program is not broken soon.

Gradually increasing prices of domestic oil and natural gas as a means of discouraging consumption

and thus reducing imports is a key element in the Carter program, but House and Senate conferees considering the package have been stalemated on the pricing provisions since October.

If a compromise cannot be soon after Congress returns next month, Mr. Schlesinger said, the administration will consider using legal authority it already has to impose fees on imported oil—a device used briefly by former President Gerald Ford in 1975.

Import Need

Since the United States now depends on imports for almost 45 per cent of its total petroleum needs, raising prices on imports would indirectly raise the price of almost all petroleum products sold in the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that an abrupt curtailment of oil imports could have "drastic economic consequences," but he said the need for action on U.S. energy problems is so great that the administration would have to consider acting on its own if agreement cannot be reached in Congress.

"Every day that passes, the clock is ticking and we are losing an opportunity to adapt the country's economic structure to the time when energy will be less plentiful," he said, declaring that the economic adjustment will be more severe as more time is lost.

"Failure to adapt the economy" to higher prices and shorter supplies of oil and natural gas by reducing consumption will create major problems both in the United States and in the world economy," he said.

Administration officials have hinted before about the possible use of import fees, authorized under a 1963 law called the Trade Expansion Act and upheld by the Supreme Court last year.

© Los Angeles Times.

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Associated Press

FIGHTING THE ELEMENTS—A tow-truck operator rides a steel cable back to shore after tying it to the vehicle stranded in the raging Santa Ana River near San Bernardino, Calif. The driver of the vehicle had tried to drive it across the river, not realizing that it had been swollen by torrential rains recently.

Wanted Influence Beyond Congress

Seoul Reportedly Sought Vast U.S. Lobby

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).

—In the late summer and fall

of 1970, according to freshly

disclosed intelligence, South Korean

President Park Chung Hee pre-

sided over a series of meetings

to plan for exerting a broad

range of influence in the United

States to assure the continued

defense of South Korea.

The new disclosures from U.S.

sources that had direct access to

the 1970 and 1971 reports of

the CIA, show that the meetings

were wider in scope than was

previously known. Earlier reports

indicated that the meetings were

limited to efforts to influence

Congress.

Among those reportedly at

the meetings were Pre-

sident Chung Il Kwon, the direc-

tor of the Korean Central Intel-

ligence Agency; Lee Hu Rak, the

head of the presidential security

guard; Pak Chong Kyu, and other

senior advisers.

The meetings reportedly began

with discussions on how to delay

a planned U.S. withdrawal of

20,000 of the 60,000 U.S. troops

in South Korea and to speed the

delivery of \$1.5 billion in U.S.

military assistance intended to

modernize the Korean armed

forces.

Discussions Broader

But the discussions broadened

into plans for even greater

influence over policies made by

the U.S. administration and Con-

gress. The South Korean leaders

further assessed the possibilities

of influencing U.S. academics,

journalists and businessmen in

an overall plan to tie the United

States to South Korean defense.

There were other meetings in

early 1971 to discuss raising funds

for intelligence operations in the

United States, according to in-

telligence reports seen by the

House subcommittee on Interna-

tional Organizations, which is

investigating South Korean at-

tempts to influence U.S. policy.

Those meetings included Tongnam

Park Delay

SEOUL, Dec. 30 (UPI)—A

scheduled U.S.-South Korean an-

nouncement on settlement of the

Tongnam Park affair has been

delayed until tomorrow at the re-

quest of the United States, a U.S.

Embassy spokesman said today.

The postponement was caused by

procedural problems.

Mr. Park is the central figure in

alleged Korean influence

peddling in Congress. Mr. Park,

who has been indicted for alleged

bribery, conspiracy and fraud in

the United States, would be given

immunity from prosecution if he

went to the United States to tes-

tify, under terms of the agree-

ment. He also would be guar-

anteed the right to return to

South Korea.

The sense of urgency in South

Korea was caused by fear that

Washington was about to aban-

don Seoul. For more than two

years, the intelligence reports

show, the South Koreans had

seen repeated U.S. actions that

they thought pointed in that

direction.

The South Koreans considered

the responses of the United States

to North Korean provocations

were subdued. They were un-

happy with the Nixon adminis-

tration's policy of calling an Asian

nation to provide their own

front-line defense. They were con-

cerned over the sentiment

against the Vietnam war that

was sweeping the United States.

Troop Withdrawal

But the trigger was the declin-

e in the spring of 1970 to withdraw

the 20,000 troops.

The climax came in long and

arduous meetings between

President Park and Spiro Agnew

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, December 31-January 1st, 1978 *

New Year's Clouded Crystal

This earth on which we live does not take a deep breath when it completes an orbit and then start off with renewed vigor on the next. It has been making these revolutions too long to take much account of them—and, besides, which calendar would it use to determine what part of the elliptical swing was the end of an orbit? Even the humans who swarm over their planet's surface dispute that question. But when their new year comes, whatever their calendar, somehow they find time for reckoning the past, estimating the future, and rejoicing that another year has passed, with whatever happiness or sorrow it brought.

And what men and women appraise in their individual lives, mankind tends to sum up for its multiplying self. There are always reasons for concern: Food is scarce in many places; the weather is uncertain, and great blasts of wind and rain, or long, scorching days of drought bring peril and even death; the earth trembles and buildings fall; spreading populations waste the soil and consume its energy. Yet man refuses to concentrate on these dangers, which are the common lot of all peoples.

Rather, he builds his defenses and directs his aggressions against his fellows, because their skin color is different, their speech strange, their religious faith is derived from a different source or stated in a different form from his own.

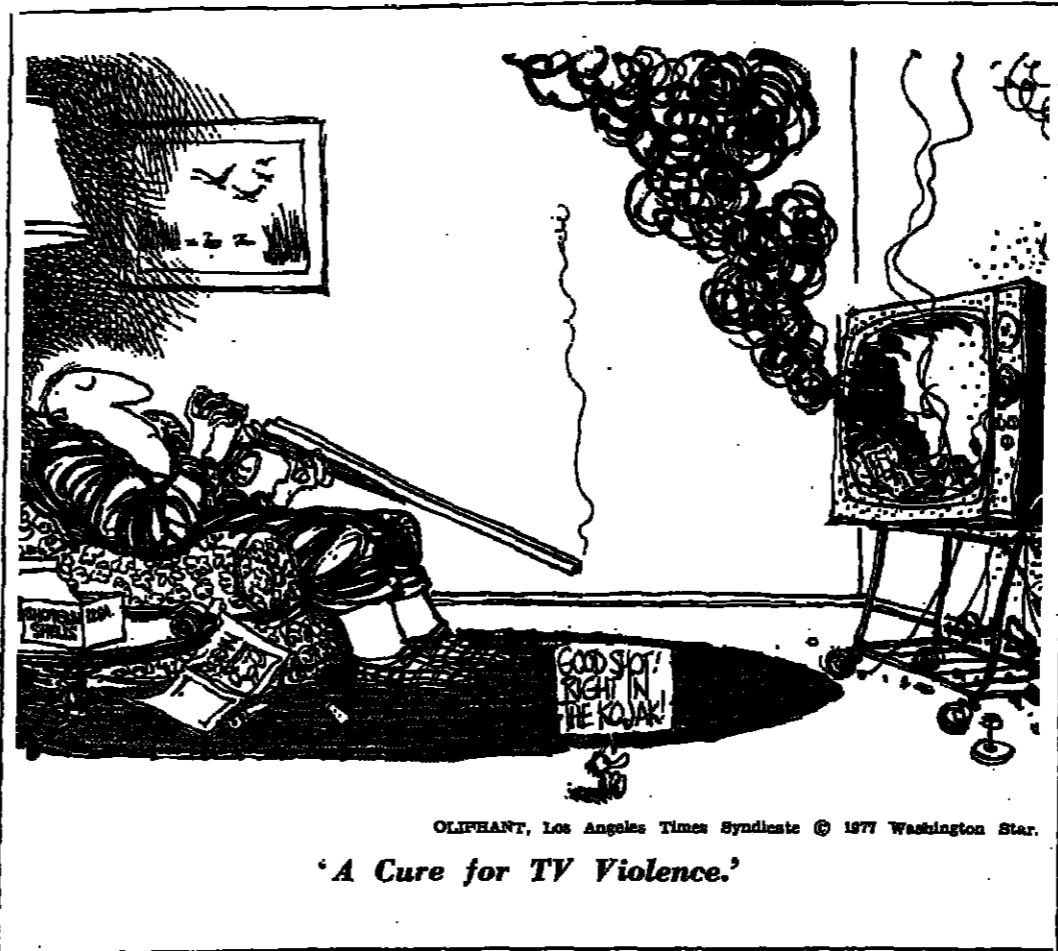
There are wars of sorts in Ogaden and the Western Sahara, on the edges of Cambodia and in the heart of southern Africa; there is terror in Rome and Belfast and Islamabad and many cities where aspirations find expression in bombs rather than arguments. And where there is no open war or terrorism

there are men in arms, and strange new weapons of tremendous power.

Yet for all his self-inflicted woes, or those which his unstable environment inflicts upon him, man can still look to 1978 with some degree of hope—even if he remembers that he or his predecessors did the same in 1914, and 1939. For fighting against the blind animosities, the pernicious fanaticisms, the sheer irrationality that comprise the human tragedy, there are forces of goodwill and sanity that seek to make this world a home for all of those who live upon it.

These forces can be glimpsed in the Middle East and in Rhodesia; in discussions of weapons and manpower among the great powers; in negotiations over fuel prices and attempts to relate food supplies to need. They can be found in CARE packages and the Peace Corps, in efforts to end Northern Ireland's misery and to patch up the woeful legacy of the long fighting in Vietnam; in movements to bring human beings into lawful and equitable relations with one another.

Which force will triumph? The glass through which man views the year ahead is clouded, and hope and fear are necessarily mingled. It is too much to expect that humankind can make a paradise of this earth, where so much selfishness and misunderstanding and hate have been rooted so deeply. But the worst can be averted—the holocaust of global war. Matters can be adjusted here and there: food shipments can continue to replace troop transports and aerial bombing. For under all the insanities and greed lies a spirit of constructive work that has kept humanity alive against all the elements—including man—that have warned against it. And that spirit will not die.



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* A Cure for TV Violence.

Carter's New Year Torch

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At the turn of the year, President Carter will be making two major speeches overseas, one in India and the other in France. Both according to the White House, will touch on "the critical political question of our time"—what is the relevance of the democratic order to changing conditions in the developed and developing world? The same question obviously could be asked about Communism and Socialism and every other "ism." New years have a way of raising such troubling questions, and the chairman of the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski, defined the theme of Carter's tour with even more challenging questions: "Does democracy have a future?" he asked. "Does it have a relevance? Who should be its role...?"

Obviously Carter thinks democracy does have a future in the world or, in this pause between the holidays and his State of the Union Message, he would have been concentrating on the shortcomings of democracy in the undeveloped and overdeveloped areas of the United States.

But Carter is part missionary and part politician, and while his hosts will probably be more interested in American money than in American ideals, there is something to be said for his trip, and for his restless years in government.

In most of the world in the last quarter of the 20th century, democracy has not proved to be the popular political model favored by the philosophers of the 19th. The remnants of the old empires have chosen instead varying experiments with authoritarian rule. But in the Western Hemisphere, in Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and some parts of Southeast Asia, the democratic ideal, while in trouble, is still very much alive.

Carter's view is that this ideal needs to be nourished, and if it is to be encouraged, why not by the President of the most influential democratic nation at the most hopeful time of the year? One understands why he went first to Poland. Nobody who waded through the rubble of Warsaw at the end of the last world war and has seen the restoration of the old ghettos, churches, and palaces in that city can fail to believe in the enduring power of memory, religion, and personal freedom.

Likewise, nobody who has looked at the alarming rate of human fertility in the world today and the even more alarming level of human complacency about the growth of the human family, can fail to wonder how peace and security are to be maintained.

The President probably will not come back with any tangible triumphs—any President who takes on such a journey these days needs a few billions in petty cash—but the intangibles could be important in areas where ideals and politics are in dispute and still in precarious balance.

Carter is clearly not going to interfere in the internal politics of these countries, but his presence in India is obviously intended to encourage the restoration of individual freedom and responsibility in that vast nation, and it is a fair assumption that he is not going to France to embarrass President Giscard d'Estaing and help promote Mitterrand in the French spring elections.

If I understand his approach to politics at home and diplomacy abroad, he is trying to deal with the conflicts, changes and ambiguities of modern life in a manner somewhat different from that of his recent predecessors in the White House. Lyndon Johnson said to his opponents, "Come let us reason together," and then stalled them with a two-by-four if they did not go along. But Carter really believes that reason can prevail and is trying to prove it.

This position worries a lot of people here who fear he may straddle the middle line and be hit front and rear. But as he explained to the television reporters before he left Washington, that's the way he is: He does not believe in big-shot presidents or that leadership means domination at home or control abroad.

Also, down in the pit of politics

in Washington, Carter has some serious problems ahead in 1978, which his new year journey may ease. He still has about 7 million unemployed Americans, which he called a "disgrace" during the election campaign, a huge budget deficit, a staggering trade deficit, and rising pressure from big labor and some sections of big business for protection against foreign imports.

Besides, after more than a decade of confusion, war, corruption, and cynicism in the politics of the nation, Carter is trying to restore a sense of confidence in the nation's ideals among his own people and those overseas. In short, he is calling for some new year resolutions here and elsewhere, and even in this armor-plated world, resolutions are not necessarily a bad idea, even if they are not kept.

But Washington has its rea-

son.

party in the big cities and the states with the most votes.

Thus he not only is trying to prove abroad that narrow nationalistic policies, indifferent to the rest of the world, will lead to insecurity and even chaos, but by dramatizing the interdependence of nations, he is also hoping to hold back the rising tide of protectionism in the United States.

Besides,

The U.S. steel industry, the shoe industry, the television industry and the textile industry are all howling for tariffs or quotas that would preserve profits and jobs. With a congressional election coming up, Carter is trying to sustain the principle of free or at least fair world trade without losing the support of the labor leaders and the blacks, who normally support the Democratic

party in the big cities and the states with the most votes.

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BRUSSELS.—On Christmas Day of the year 1000, Pope Sylvester II gave King Stephen I of Hungary the crown that he was to use for his coronation. Even then it was not considered a masterpiece of jewelry: a few strips of gold with enamel inlays representing Christ and the apostles, topped by a crown which now is inclined to the right by the burden of years.

But it is not intrinsic artistic value that has made the Crown of St. Stephen a relic brimming with emotional and political significance.

Above all it has a mystical power: There can be no king in Hungary without this crown. The fact that King Stephen received it directly from the Pope without it passing through the Holy Roman Emperor signified the foundation of Hungary and its right to exist as a sovereign state.

New relics have been through so much in 1,000 years: stolen by adventurers; confiscated by foreign governors; seized by the Turks and by the Austrians; hidden at the approach of the Tatars, the Poles, the French; buried in distant villages, sealed in iron chests and deposited in a steel-walled vault in the Royal Palace of Budapest. Since World War II, the Crown of St. Stephen has been in Fort Knox, walking to be returned to a free, democratic and sovereign government in Hungary.

Furthermore, while Hungary is not a democracy—far from it—it does enjoy a certain level of material and human well-being; it has no political prisoners and almost no political repression. Certainly, many still remember the Soviet intervention of 1956, and there is still neither a political opposition nor a free press. But the fact remains that 35 intellectuals who a few months ago publicly supported Prague's Charter 77, human rights declaration have not been persecuted. Hungarian authorities have just honored "Men deserving acts in favor of Socialist Hungary" Sandor Haraszti, 80, who was a minister of the Nagy government in 1956 and who was condemned to eight years in prison in 1958 as a leading force of the counter-revolution.

It also may be assumed that the return of the crown—an evidently religious symbol—would not take place without the tacit approval of the Vatican. Last June, Mr. Kadar visited the Pope, who expressed optimism regarding future relations between the Vatican and Budapest. Nothing was more indicative of the present state of relations between the Vatican and Hungary—where three-quarters of the 10 million inhabitants are Catholics—than the unreported presence of Mrs. Kadar, the wife of the Communist party leader, at the 80th birthday mass for Pope Paul.

Also indicating the regime's attitude toward religion is the fact that Hungary is the only Communist country where the evangelist Billy Graham has been able to preach without restrictions.

Many still oppose the return of the crown to "a government that does not deserve it." But Washington's stand is clear: The crown is a symbol of a nation's history, of its rank among the nations of the West and of Christianity.

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Access to the heavy grain exporter, Russia, once a heavy grain exporter, imports vast amounts nowadays because it is dogmatically wedded to an unworkable agricultural system. With reference to the latter, I remember Calestino that Hindus cannot kill or eat cattle and yet, with more than 200 million head, they possess the largest bovine population in the world—grazing uncontrolled amid human starvation.

Washington has decided to take a step that is not unanimously approved in the United States, in Eastern Europe or in Hungary itself.

But Washington has its rea-

Memories: IX—Clouds Ahead

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Few governments in today's complex world even pretend to honor Jefferson's principles: "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

Obviously Carter thinks democracy does have a future in the world or, in this pause between the holidays and his State of the Union Message, he would have been concentrating on the shortcomings of democracy in the undeveloped and overdeveloped areas of the United States.

But Carter is part missionary and part politician, and while his hosts will probably be more interested in American money than in American ideals, there is something to be said for his trip, and for his restless years in government.

In the so-called "West" (which paradoxically includes Japan, Australia and New Zealand) there is still striking political contrast with controls in a gradually diverging Communist bloc; also with that loose agglomeration of mostly destitute nations called the Third World.

More than a century before either America or Russia even approached superpower status, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives free scope to the unbridled strength and common sense of the people; the Russian centers all the authority of society in a single arm."

The principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems marked out by the will of heaven to sway the destiny of half the globe."

NATO, the alliance without which there might be little freedom left, is a curious monument to the gradual dwindling of the West. No less than nine of its 15 members were imperial powers a century or less ago: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and Turkey.

Now, of course, the industrial "West" remains continually under the menace of energy shortages which can, in the short run, be avoided only by placing the Gulf-Red Sea lands.

But other terrifying problems also lie behind that screen of uncertainty we so often use to obscure the facts of life.

Year after year millions of

people in distant corners die of famine. Partly this is because of the difficulty of transporting and storing needed food, much less paying for it. Partly it is because of political or religious reasons.

With reference to the former, Russia, once a heavy grain exporter, imports vast amounts nowadays because it is dogmatically wedded to an unworkable agricultural system. With reference to the latter, I remember Calestino that Hindus cannot kill or eat cattle and yet, with more than 200 million head, they possess the largest bovine population in the world—grazing uncontrolled amid human starvation.

Yet advanced nations have done nothing impressive about freeing world population levels or developing large new food resources—for example, by farming the sea.

The United States has learned it can neither escape the political world through isolation nor "save" it by imposing its own particularized doctrines. We see more and more weak lands seizing the initiative on their own—like Sadat in Egypt, Ian Smith in Rhodesia, King Hassan (aided by France) in Zaïre.

As the wealthiest, most industrialized country (if not the most efficient), we cannot dodge our moral responsibilities to help the economic and human globe with generosity and new ideas. Yet we cannot undertake too much alone.

In this realm we must offer far more technical guidance to underdeveloped poor nations accompanied by far more urging to underdeveloped rich nations that they should also take initiatives but of a charitable sort. Some men, after all, are brothers; the more the merrier.

CARMEL BUDIARDJO.

London.

Peru's Finances

With reference to the IHT article of Dec. 22, you published a photograph of Indonesian political prisoners taking the oath of allegiance in north Sumatra as "part of the 10,000" who were released by order of President Suharto.

You could also have reported that besides taking this oath, they had to denounce their past ideology and condone the government's past treatment of them.

It should also be pointed out that while symbolically "releasing" prisoners in well publicized ceremonies, the Indonesian government has made preparations for most of these prisoners to be transferred to labor camps. No fewer than 16 camps have been set up recently for this specific purpose.

The Indonesian authorities state that only those who fail to find employment within six months will be transferred to the camps, but they also stipulate that "released" prisoners will spend the first six months under home detention. How can they be expected to find jobs?

Fears over how their human rights record could jeopardize foreign aid programs have certainly been a major reason why Indonesia is now trying to project a different image. As you reported (IHT, Dec. 19), Indonesia has been designated as "troublesome" on human rights in relation to

other emerging problems are not yet adequately discerned. Consider the growing intellectual gap between, for example, the United States and France on one hand, Uganda and Burundi on the other. How can one imagine backward lands helping themselves effectively when each day they become relatively even more backward?

Yet advanced nations have done nothing impressive about freeing world population levels or developing large new food resources—for example, by farming the sea.

Basically, Washington wants to make it clear that it rejects the "Brezhnev doctrine." The return of the crown of St. Stephen is clear proof that although the dominant position of the Soviet Union is unquestioned in Eastern Europe, the United States can have through a prudent and selective policy ample room for efficient maneuvering in the area.

Thus it cannot be a coincidence that the return of the crown of St. Stephen to Budapest will take place just a few days after Mr. Carter's visit to Poland. Those two countries are the most profoundly Christian nations of the Eastern bloc. The Poles and Hungarians are two peoples who have succeeded in maintaining, through 30 years of indoctrination, their own identity and their own personality. Despite the tribulations suffered at the hands of the Soviet Union, they are the two least marked by "Sovietism."

As the wealthiest, most industrialized country (if not the most efficient), we cannot dodge our moral responsibilities to help the economic and human globe with generosity and new ideas. Yet we cannot undertake too much alone.

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CARMEL BUDIARDJO.

London.

Peru's Finances

With reference to the IHT article of Dec. 19, "Peru Exhausts Its Resources as Debt Soars," by Juan de Onis, I would like to call your attention to the communiqué issued by the U.S. Treasury Department denying that the Peruvian government has requested from it financial aid of \$100 million, as stated in the above-mentioned article. The communiqué also states that the short-term financial needs of Peru do not call for support from the U.S. Treasury Department.

On the other hand, the communist recognises that the Peruvian government reaffirmed its firm decision to fulfill its financial obligations in due time.

JUAN M. BAKULA.

Peruvian Ambassador to France.

Paris.

Hungary to Get Crown —And Carter Gesture

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—On Christmas Day of the year 1000, Pope Sylvester II gave King Stephen I of Hungary the crown that he was to use for his coronation. Even then it was not considered a masterpiece of jewelry: a few strips of gold with enamel inlays representing Christ and the apostles, topped by a crown which now is inclined to the right by the burden of years.

But it is not intrinsic artistic value that has made the Crown of St. Stephen a relic brimming with emotional and political significance.

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HAPPY OLD MAN—Massa, reportedly the world's oldest captive gorilla, celebrates his 47th birthday by taking a large bite from a cake in his Philadelphia zoo cage. Massa has lived at the zoo for 42 years.

After 5 Years' Research

Vienna Doctor Implants Knee Created With Engineer's Aid

VIENNA, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—A Vienna doctor, with some help from a mechanical engineer, has developed an artificial knee, which specialists claim could launch a revolution in geriatric and accident repair surgery.

Dr. Alfred Menschik, of the Lorenz Boehler Accident Hospital, has already successfully implanted three of the new joints this year. He said they are the first to conform to the leg's bone and muscle structure and accurately simulate the knee's natural movements.

His patients, elderly arthritis sufferers, are able to get about without the jerky mechanical movements of conventional "metal knees" and without the effort and pain often suffered.

Tremendous Exertion

The theory behind Dr. Menschik's knee is the result of more than five years of research, after he became convinced that the dozen or so different types of joints available were inadequate for the job they were supposed to do.

For the patients, tremendous exertion was needed to get up from a chair. A short stroll would result in aching muscles. Often joints loosened in their bored-out sockets, causing agony.

Dr. Menschik said he has solved all these problems with a simple-looking mechanism made from non-corrosive chromium, nickel and cobalt. It costs about 6,000 schillings (\$375) to manufacture and is fitted in a 45-minute operation.

Its conception began when the surgeon first looked at the scientific principles on which the conventional joints were based. He found a labyrinth of uncertainty and presumption.

Mathematical Laws

Repeated attempts to define the mathematical laws governing the movement of the knee had failed, he said.

A major reference work produced in 1973 concluded that limb movements stood outside standard physical laws and somehow adhered to mysterious "natural" principles.

Finding this hard to accept,

P.J. Moriarty Is Dead; N.Y.C. Restaurateur

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT)—P.J. Moriarty, 68, the restaurateur who served steaks, chops and generous helpings of Irish charm to reporters, theater people, television celebrities and coterie patrons for nearly 30 years at as many as four Manhattan saloons called "P.J. Moriarty's" died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Moriarty arrived in New York from Ireland in 1929. He opened his first restaurant in 1948. It became a haunt for newsmen, theater people and television celebrities.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m., Church school for all ages 10 a.m., Nursery 10:45 to 12:15, coffee hour 12.

Protestant Church

1st All Christians

63 Quai d'Orsay (7th), Métro: Invalides, Alain-Marcinay, 10 min. by bus.

Tel.: 551-55-50.

Edwin H. Teller, Pastor.

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Episcopal American Interdenominational Congregation

SUNDAY SERVICE:

9:30 and 11:00 a.m.

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.

22 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

Tel.: 356-17-50. Métro: George-V & Alain-Marcinay.

St. Mary's E.C. Parish Church & Ecclésiastical Center, 10th arrondissement, 23, Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris.

Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt. Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 11:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-55-57.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

St. Mary's E.C. Parish Church & Ecclésiastical Center, 10th arrondissement, 23, Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris.

Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt. Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 11:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-55-57.

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Interdenominational All Welcome

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SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.

EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 98 Rue des Bons-Raisins, 75016 Paris

(West End). Suburb Sunday, 10 a.m.

Everett Cristian, Pastor Tel.: 550-1258.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

SUNDAYS: Sung EUCHARIST 10 a.m.

Métro: Jena. Boulviers: bus: 63, 62;

Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Libington, Tel. 520-55-51.

St. George's Anglican Church

1st & Rue de la Loire, Paris 10e.

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Dollar Drops To New Lows In Thin Trade

Dealers Are Gloomy On 1978 Prospects

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP-DJ).—The dollar scored new lows against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc today on the foreign exchange market, capping a year in which it registered unprecedented declines against the world's main trading currencies.

Dealers reached a virtual standstill today as most operators and banks left the market in advance of the New Year holiday.

Against the deutsche mark, the U.S. fund fell 40 points to 20960 marks. It lost nearly 2 centimes against the Swiss franc, slipping to 1,9820 francs from 2,0075 francs overnight. The U.S. unit also lost ground against several other major currencies.

"The dollar's depreciation is a chronic disease that's not going to stop," said one dealer at a major British bank. "Only a slight reversal is possible. Over the longer term of five years, the dollar will gradually go down due to its role as a reserve currency. There are too many dollars and, frankly, I don't think the Americans are too worried about it."

Political Problems

The dealer took a skeptical view of suggestions that West Germany and Japan may boost their economies in 1978 to act as locomotive forces to stimulate worldwide recovery. He said internal political, as opposed to economic, considerations will not permit either Japan or Germany to accelerate economic growth fast enough to offset their huge trade surpluses.

In the meantime, the United States will probably continue to pursue expansionist economic policies that will increase demand for imported goods and add to the nation's rate of inflation. Each of these factors is potentially hazardous for the dollar, especially if the Federal Reserve appears to loosen its reins on credit supply, dealers in Europe argued.

Dealers cited the lack of a U.S. energy policy aimed at reducing the country's purchases of foreign oil as an important factor behind the dollar's continued slide.

Dim Outlook

Generally, dealers agreed that the prospects for the U.S. currency in 1978 will remain dim as long as the U.S. continues to run huge monthly trade deficits.

The lack of confidence itself contributes to the dollar's woes with multinational companies adopting an adverse pattern of leads and lags in commercial dollar transactions. This type of situation exacerbated Britain's sterling crisis of 1976.

It means that companies with dollar receivables tend to sell them for harder currencies as quickly as possible and those with funds in, say, deutsche marks or Swiss francs hold on to them for as long as possible. This pattern, dealers explained, gives the dollar heavy downside risk with little upside potential.

The effects of leads and lags were said to be one of the main elements in the dollar's steep drop in the fourth quarter of 1977. Over the last three months, the U.S. fund fell by 9.1 per cent against the deutsche mark, 15.3 per cent against the Swiss franc and 9 per cent against the yen.

Since the end of 1976, the dollar has fallen by 12.2 per cent against the deutsche mark, 18.9 per cent against the Swiss franc and 13.2 per cent against the yen.

Sterling, meanwhile, has risen to its best level against the dollar since March, 1976, at \$1.9185, up 72 points from 98 yesterday. The pound rose by 9.8 per cent against the U.S. fund in the last quarter of 1977 and is 12.7 per cent above year-earlier levels.

EEC Unit Puts Basic Price on Imported Steel

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission today published its list of basic steel import prices to protect the EEC steel industry from cut-price competition from Jan. 1.

A Commission spokesman said the "base" or minimum import prices would be on average about 6.75 per cent lower than the floor and guide prices set for community steelmakers.

A total of 17 types of the most commonly traded steel products are to be included in the system. Foreign steel suppliers to the EEC will have to respect the base prices on their shipments to the community from Sunday. If they undercut these levels, they will have to pay a penal duty for "dumping" at below production costs on the EEC market.

The countries affected are Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Brazil, Spain, the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and the members of the European Free Trade Association.

The U.S. Fed: Secretive and Misunderstood

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (WP).—William Miller has been nominated by President Carter to head one of the most powerful, most secretive and least understood U.S. governmental agencies: The Federal Reserve Board.

The seven-member board of governors oversees the unique, but important, monetary policy of the United States and does so in theoretical independence from the White House and Congress. In recent years—Congress has come to realize that the amount of money the central bank supplies to the economy has a major impact on economic growth, jobs and inflation—the independent policymaking of the Fed has come under increasing congressional scrutiny.

Since 1975, the chairman has appeared before Congress every three months, alternating between the House of Representatives and Senate banking committees, to explain to legislators what goals and targets the Fed has set for the growth of the money supply.

So far, the board has successfully resisted further congressional interference in its monetary policymaking, although the House once passed a bill that would have authorized the General Accounting Office to audit the operations of the central bank.

The Federal Reserve System was established in 1913. Its 12 regional Federal Reserve banks service commercial banks in their respective areas, but the locus of Federal Reserve decision-making resides in the seven-member board of governors and the 12-member Federal Open Market Committee.

The Open Market Committee determines

U.S. monetary policy and directs the Fed's open-market operations, in which the agency buys and sells government securities in an attempt to control the growth of the money supply.

The committee is composed of the seven governors, the president of the New York regional bank and four other regional bank presidents.

The Federal Reserve has been having serious troubles controlling money-supply growth in recent years, as checking accounts and currency in circulation have grown more quickly than the central bank wanted, despite its repeated attempts to slow the growth.

Economists are divided on just how important the supply of money is to the economy, jobs and inflation. One school of thought holds that interest rates are more important than the supply of money and urges the Federal Reserve to direct its policies toward controlling interest rates.

Another school, the monetarists, believes the supply of money is most important and urges the central bank to decide what level of money growth is compatible with other economic goals, such as economic growth and inflation, and to concentrate on achieving that growth rate.

Under its current chairman, Arthur Burns, the central bank has moved away from concentrating only on interest rates.

Indeed, the agency is trying to keep money growth within a specified range while at the same time trying to avoid precipitous changes in short-term interest rates.

The Fed conducts its open-market operations buying and selling U.S. government securities. When it buys securities, it injects money into the banking system that commercial banks in turn lend. By selling

securities, it soaks up money that banks might otherwise lend out.

The Fed also has other tools to affect money growth: The interest it charges banks that borrow from it, the so-called discount rate, and the percentage of deposits (reserves) it requires banks to keep in non-interest-bearing accounts with the central bank.

But these two tools are less important than the open-market operations. Banks borrow relatively little from the central bank and because banks find it expensive to keep non-interest-bearing accounts with the Fed, the agency has been reluctant to raise reserve requirements.

Banks have been dropping out of the Fed system, making it increasingly difficult for the agency to control monetary policy.

Besides overseeing money growth, the central bank also regulates 1,000 state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The Controller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation regulate the other 13,300 banks.

Bank regulation has also come under serious congressional scrutiny in recent years after the United States was shocked to discover that many of its biggest and most important banks were on special problem lists kept by regulators.

There have been moves to consolidate all bank regulation into the same agency to eliminate the differences among the Fed, the controller, and the FDIC to prevent banks from playing one regulator against another.

The Fed and the others have resisted such a consolidation. Since February, the three have met frequently to minimize the differences in bank examinations, the key tool in bank regulation.

Burns' Ouster Pleases Liberals

Economists' Reactions to Change at Fed Are Mixed

By Henry Scott-Stokes

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Reactions of economists to the nomination of William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve to replace Arthur Burns ranged from pleasure at the prospect of having a pragmatic businessman at the helm of the Fed to despair at the loss of Mr. Burns.

But the majority of economists attending the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in New York yesterday said that it was natural that Mr. Burns should be replaced, and those who regretted his departure

were generally from the financial world.

"Money is too important a matter to be left to bankers," quipped Milton Friedman, the 1976 Nobel Prize winner, welcoming the naming of a businessman to the chairmanship of the Fed.

Liberal economists generally expressed relief at the imminent departure of Mr. Burns as chairman (whether he will remain on the board is unknown) rather than great delight at the arrival of Mr. Miller, who does not have credentials as an economist.

But a jubilant Otto Eckstein, chairman of Data Resources Inc., said that having a businessman

to head the central bank would "reduce the insularity of the Fed."

"And maybe Mr. Miller will need some help from outside," said Mr. Eckstein with a broad smile. "The Fed still doesn't know that it nearly precipitated a 1929-style collapse three years ago by its restrictive policies."

Terrible Record

The same note of gratitude was struck by Prof. Paul Davidson of Rutgers University, the editor of a new academic publication, *The Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics*.

Mr. Burns' record in office "was terrible—record inflation, record unemployment and the longest recession since the 1930s," said Prof. Davidson. He added: "Before he was appointed, Dr. Burns was regarded as nice, slightly doofy old man, and since then you've had a halo effect as a result of press coverage."

Such acid sentiments generally prevailed among liberal economists. Substantially different were the reactions of some economists from the financial world rather than from academic circles. Alan Greenspan, another former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, expressed regret at the prospective replacement of Mr. Burns, who is widely regarded by bankers abroad as the incarnation of the stable dollar.

But Mr. Greenspan agreed with those economists who suggested that the powers of the Fed chairman were limited. "Critics of the Fed impute a degree of ef-

fectiveness to the institution which really isn't there," said Mr. Greenspan.

"The policy range is much smaller than most people imagine," he continued. "At the New York Federal Reserve you have a money market desk, which leans against the pressures and partially accommodates them—it's a question of shades one way or the other." (His reference was to the "open market desk" which implements monetary policy.)

Albert Woinikow, vice-president of First Boston Corp., also expressed sadness at the loss of Mr. Burns. "The new man will have to prove that he is a central banker," said Mr. Woinikow, adding that the rest of the world would want to see evidence that there was a functioning central bank in America.

Mr. Burns' record in office "was terrible—record inflation, record unemployment and the longest recession since the 1930s," said Prof. Davidson. He added: "Before he was appointed, Dr. Burns was regarded as nice, slightly doofy old man, and since then you've had a halo effect as a result of press coverage."

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But Mr. Greenspan agreed with those economists who suggested that the powers of the Fed chairman were limited. "Critics of the Fed impute a degree of ef-

\$25-Billion U.S. Tax Cut

Not Enough, Economists Say

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (WP).—Leading economists said yesterday that the \$25-billion cut that President Carter plans to propose to Congress next year will not be big enough to keep the economy growing at a healthy pace and creating jobs into the 1980s.

That was the near-unanimous conclusion of a panel composed of many prominent forecasters, who urged the President to take further steps, such as boosting federal spending or cutting taxes further, to stimulate the economy.

The former Carter campaign adviser and University of Pennsylvania economist Lawrence Klein and the chairman of former President Ford's Council of Economic Advisors, Alan Greenspan, agreed that the proposed tax cut will not be big enough to sustain the recovery through 1980. Last week, Mr. Ford called for a tax cut that would total \$36 billion by 1981.

Most of the economists on the panel were optimistic about 1978, agreeing it would be similar economically at least to 1977. Output of goods and services (the so-called real gross national product) will grow by 4.5 per cent and 5 per cent, unemployment will continue to decline slowly and inflation will remain stubbornly high, perhaps beginning to accelerate by year's end.

U.S. Money Supply Grows

By Mario A. Milletti

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply rose by \$1.5 billion in the banking week ended Dec. 28, but money-market analysts were not surprised.

Meanwhile, a broader gauge of the money supply rose by \$60 million, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The basic money supply, which consists of currency and checking accounts, grew to \$333.2 billion from a revised \$333.7 billion a week earlier. The broader measure, which includes smaller certificates of deposit, advanced to \$865.8 billion from \$865.1 billion.

The latest figures indicate a continuing decrease in the rate of growth in the money supply over the last few weeks. Over the longer run, however, growth in the basic money supply is above the maximum target rate set by the Federal Reserve.

Economists think the economy must grow about 4 per cent a year merely to create enough jobs to keep unemployment from rising.

To make a dent in the unemployment rate—which has fallen from 8 per cent in November in 1976 to 6.9 per cent last month—the economy must grow faster than 4 per cent.

Nearly all the forecasters worried that, by 1980, higher social security taxes and new energy taxes will more than offset the tax cut President Carter is expected to send to Congress next year.

Mr. Evans proposed a \$60-billion tax cut over the next three years that would lower all individual rates by 27 per cent and trim the corporate tax rate from 48 per cent to 40 per cent.

Mr. Greenspan, who heads up one of the main economic forecasting company, said he disagreed with Mr. Evans about economic prospects for 1978, but concurred with

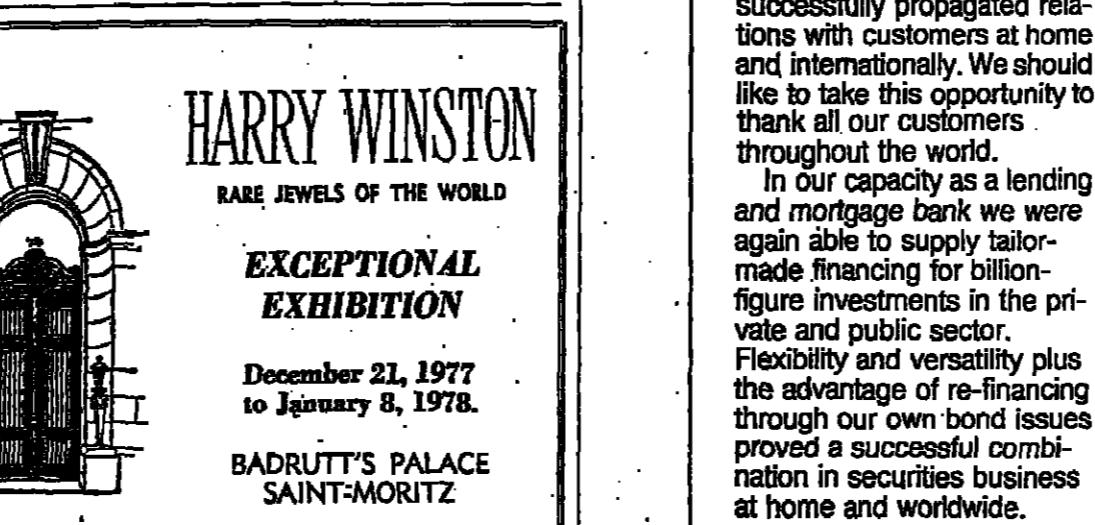
HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

December 21, 1977 to January 8, 1978.

BADRUTT'S PALACE
SAINT-MORITZ



'Leading' U.S. Index Drops 0.2%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell 0.2 per cent in November following an upward revised gain of 0.6 per cent in October, the Commerce Department said today.

This was the first decline in the index, which is designed to forecast future economic trends, since a 0.1-per-cent decline in June.

The index now stands at 133.8 per cent of its 1967 base. The Commerce Department originally reported the index had risen by 0.7 per cent in October, while in November, 1976, the index rose by 1.3 per cent.

The Commerce Department said five of the components of the index now available for November increased, while five fell.

The average workweek rose to 40.5 hours in November from 40.4 hours in October, raising the index by 0.09 per cent, after an increase of 0.07 per cent in October, while the layoff rate fell, increasing it by 0.21 per cent, following a rise of 0.18 per cent the previous month.

The index of common stock prices rose by 0.04 per cent in November, after a drop of 0.16 per cent, while new consumer goods orders rose to \$35.38 billion in 1973 from \$34.98 billion in October, increasing the index by 0.06 per cent. The previous month, an increase in orders resulted in a 0.03-per-cent gain.

The department said housing permits also gained during November, rising by 0.08 per cent, although at a somewhat slower pace than the 0.27-per-cent gain in October.

On the downside, the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries fell by 0.25 per cent, after being unchanged in October, and total liquid assets fell by 0.17 per cent after falling by 0.03 per cent the previous month.

Sensitive prices declined by 0.07 per cent in November after a 0.12-per-cent gain in October, and the money balance fell to \$265.4 billion in 1973 dollars from \$265.9 billion, a decline of 0.36 per cent, almost exactly reversing October's 0.35-per-cent increase.

The Commerce Department said new plant and equipment

orders also fell in November, dropping by 0.05 per cent, after a decline of 0.44 per cent in October.

Two components of the index, new business formation and inventories, are not yet available for November.

This was the first decline in the index, which is designed to forecast future economic trends, since a 0.1-per-cent decline in June.

At the same time,

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 30

Statistics Give Oakland the Edge and Dallas a Wide Margin

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The two playoff games on Sunday for the American and National Conference championships fall into familiar football categories. The first, Oakland against Denver, poses the potent offense (Raider) against the stubborn defense (Broncos) while the second, matching Dallas and Minnesota, represents the David and Goliath theme, the Vikings being a bunch of Davids rated as 11-point underdogs to the mighty Cowboys.

A preview of the two games follows, with won-lost records in parentheses:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Oakland (12-2)—**Bud Goode**, the sports analyst, has let the numbers pour from his computer and he constructs the classic offense-defense duel. The Raiders rank No. 1 in the league in points scored, 388; in average number of rushing plays a game, 48.6; which is

the statistic of ball control, and in first downs by rushing, 156.

Yet the Broncos are No. 1 in these defensive categories: opponent yards per rush, 3.3; first downs by rushing, 77, and touch-downs allowed by rushing, only five.

IHT Readers Like Cowboys

PARIS, Dec. 30 (IHT)—Nearly half the entrants in the International Herald Tribune's Super Bowl Contest favor the Dallas Cowboys to win the National Football League championship game.

Of 224 valid entries so far, 386 named Dallas, 140 the Oakland Raiders and 107 the Denver Broncos. The fourth team in contention, the Minnesota Vikings, was named by 6 participants, the smallest number for any team.

Among the teams already eliminated, the Los Angeles Rams were favored by 85 entrants, the Baltimore Colts by 47, the Pittsburgh Steelers by 33 and the Chicago Bears by 10.

Votes have been received from western and eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, North America and Asia. Because of the slowness of some countries' mail, entries are still arriving and being accepted if they were posted before the deadline.

Antics Often Triggered by a 'Bomb'

Inquiry Into NFL Society Focuses on the 'Dance' and 'Spike'

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30—A strange but true historical fact: In the early days of football, when a guy scored a touchdown he did not slam and spike, stomp and jump, twist and shout, raise his arms in exultation or call in teammates to assist him in staging a celebratory minidrama.

What the guy did was toss, or even hand, the football to an official and then trot back to the huddle for the extra-point attempt.

It was a cute routine, but it only lasted 100 years, until sometime in the mid-1960s, when something snapped and players began to punctuate touchdowns with a variety of eccentric maneuvers.

And now it's not just touch-downs. Recovered fumbles, interceptions, sacks and pregame coin-toss victories are cause for wild demonstrations of joy.

Some say football players have lost their inhibitions. Others maintain that what is lost is dignity, if not sanity. What is certain is that touchdown celebrations have become as integral a part of the modern pro game as zone defenses and the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders.

There are four basic variations of the celebration—the heave (into the stands), the spike (into the ground), the dance and the prance. Two offshoots are the drama, in which two or more teammates dance or perform pantomime, and the "cool," which is strikingly similar to what they did in the old days.

Pinspinning the origin of the spike or other techniques of hot-dogging (not necessarily a derogatory term) is like tracing the inventor of the wheel. No records were kept and it is likely that the spike was invented independently by several players. It was simply a matter of players reacting to a changing cultural climate.

Otis Taylor spiked at Prairie View A and M in 1965 and 1966, and at a rodeo with the Kansas City Chiefs in 1965. Another pro rookie that year, Homer Jones of the Giants, spiked.

"I think I'm the grandpa of the spikers," says Jones, now a steel company inspector in Pittsburgh, Texas. "I believe I was the first. They used to throw the ball into the grandstands but the commissioners ruled that out."

"I spiked in the first pro football game I started, in 1965, against Philadelphia," I think. There was a lot of conversation between teams going on out on the field, so when I scored and an 88-yard pass I spiked just to let off a little steam, rather than poke a guy in the mouth. It was just something I reacted to. I just threw the ball on the ground as hard as I could, like 'Dad gun it, I made it over, I'm through.'

The heave, now nearly extinct, dates back to at least the 1940s, when it occurred rarely, usually in pro games. The heave enjoyed a brief revival in the late 1960s. Warren Bankston, a rookie running back for the Steelers in 1969, vividly remembers his first.

"We were playing Detroit at Pittsburgh. It was my first pro game and my brother came all the way from L.A. to see me play. I told him, 'If I score, I'm going to throw the ball up in the stands to you.' I fumbled a couple times in the end zone and shake the ball like a pair of dice, while his two cohorts would kneel on either side, snapping their fingers and waiting for him to 'roll six.'

Probably the least innovative hot-dog technique is the prance, where the player prances about, arms extended to the heavens as he turns to give everyone in the stadium an equal opportunity to shower him with cheers. Charley Taylor, who played for the Chiefs, was the original pro prancer.

"A defensive back with the Rams, I can't remember who the guy was, said before the game, 'If he [Wright] does that dance on me, I'm going to break his neck.' He didn't do that that game, but he had a habit of coming off the line with his head down the first couple of steps. The guy nailed him and broke his nose."

"Defensive backs are really exposed out there, especially the cornerbacks. Everyone sees they're beaten anyway, then when some guy does a dance, they really get hot."

The greatest dances today, according to hot-dog scholars, is White Shoe Johnson. Dave Plant, a writer and director with NFL films, has seen 'em all, and he says:

"The guy who really brought dancing to the forefront is Billy Johnson, no question about it. When people think of what happens after a touchdown, he is probably the guy most fans think of. He's the Babe Ruth of spiking. He's the most innovative, original thinker."

Hill of the Lions likes to dance, but with company. "After he scores," says Plant, "he calls his teammates around and they do kind of a disco, boogie fever type of dance. He started dancing by himself last year, but it got infections. Even defensive players run off the bench and get into it. They get seven, eight guys out there."

Any such group activity is a descendant of the first hot-dog drama, the famed "Rolling Six" of the Philadelphia Eagles a few years back. Whenever Charlie Young, Don Zimmerman or Harry Carmichael scored, he would



Whatever this is, it's not 'The Cool.'

so I did the stutter step again. When I got to the bench my teammates were doing it. It seemed to put real enthusiasm in them, so whenever I scored after that I kept doing it."

Wright's dance drew mixed reviews in the pros. Lenny Dawson, who quarterbacked the Chiefs during Wright's dancing career, recalls an incident in a game against the Rams.

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A Weekend of Bowl Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Four post-season college football contests are scheduled for tomorrow, and some of the nation's finest individual talent will be on display.

All-American quarterback Guy Benjamin of Stanford, star running back Charles Alexander of Louisiana State, passing whiz Doug Williams of Grambling, barefooted place kicker Tony Franklin of Texas A&M and speedy flanker Randy Stummer of Southern California are a few of the standouts who will be in action.

The Peace Bowl, featuring Iowa State and North Carolina State, will start the activity, beginning at noon at Atlanta.

Later, Benjamin and Alexander will oppose each other in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas, as Stanford takes on LSU. Benjamin led the nation in passing this year with more than 20 completions per game while Alexander was second nationally in rushing to Heisman Trophy winner Earl Campbell of Texas. Both teams are 8-3 but LSU has been rated a four-point choice.

The Cotton Bowl contest Monday is between Texas and Notre Dame. Texas is a 6-point choice. In the Sugar Bowl are Alabama and Ohio State. Alabama is a 2 1/3-point favorite.

According to the oddsmakers, neither the Rose Bowl nor the Orange Bowl games are expected to be close. Michigan is a 13 1/2-point favorite over Washington in the Rose Bowl while Oklahoma's matchup with Arkansas is no longer listed.

The key factor, Goode observes, will be Denver's commitment to its modest offense regardless of the score. The figures say that the Raiders' defense can definitely be penetrated by the run if the Broncos will only stick with the rushing attack.

Oakland was no better than 24th in the league in opponent yards gained per play, 4.9, and 25th in opponent rushing yards per play, 4.3.

Because Oakland scores so easily and so often, its opponents usually desert their game plan too early and start throwing passes in a catch-up offense.

Goode feels that Denver can stay close and always run on the Raiders, thus keeping Ken Stabler and company, who operate the Oakland offensive fireworks, off the field. That is strategy. The pure numbers make it a toss-up game.

It will be the third meeting of the season for these teams and the first two were contrast. In the first at Oakland on Oct. 16, the Broncos intercepted seven of Stabler's passes and sacked him five times.

The Raiders never became untracked and lost, 30-7, breaking a 17-game winning streak. But they were ready two weeks later in Denver, where no Oakland team has lost since 1963.

On "Orange Crunch Day," with all 75,000 spectators wearing or displaying something orange, Oakland jumped out to a 24-0 lead and won easily, 24-14. The Raiders had no turnovers and Stabler went untouched while the Denver quarterback were sacked eight times and two turnovers led to Oakland scores.

"I hate the Raiders," says Goode. "Tommy Jackson, the Denver linebacker, after we beat the Broncos," counters Floyd Rice, the Oakland linebacker. "I'm going to get a can of orange pop, turn it over and empty it. Slowly." Better choice: Oakland by 3 1/2 points.

The two have played once this season, on opening day in Bloomington, Minn. It was largely a stand-off, the Cowboys winning, 16-10, in overtime. In that game, Tony Dorsett carried the ball only four times and was taken out after four fumbles.

Now he is gaining yards in bunches and his coach, Tom Landry, says of him, "Any time Tony says daylight he can score and we have just never had anything like that on our team. It's exciting to watch."

But anything can happen in a playoff game as the Vikings proved last week when they upset the Rams in the rain at the Los Angeles Coliseum. They are unlikely to have stage fright as most of the players have coped with playoff pressures before.

Minnesota has played for and won the NFC championship three times in the last four years. The Cowboys, too, have few playoff neophytes. Dallas teams have played for this same championship seven times in the last 11 years and won three times. Besting choice: Dallas by 11.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	15	.444	3 1/2
New York	15	15	.500	0
Buffalo	13	19	.438	5
Boston	11	22	.323	10 1/2
New Jersey	8	26	.235	7

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	20	12	.625	—
Cleveland	16	16	.500	1
Indiana	20	17	.541	1 1/2
Atlanta	17	17	.500	0
New Orleans	14	19	.424	4 1/2
Houston	13	19	.406	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	20	13	.606	—
Chicago	19	16	.576	5
Milwaukee	20	17	.541	1 1/2
Detroit	16	20	.444	12 1/2
Indiana	23	17	.523	1 1/2
Kansas City	13	20	.394	7

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	20	5	.833	—
Phoenix	21	12	.636	5
Los Angeles	19	16	.556	12 1/2
Seattle	18	20	.444	12 1/2
Golden State	15	19	.441	12 1/2

Mountain Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB

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